The People's Press.

...II, SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 15, 1869. No. 13.

...e's Press.

...EVERY FRIDAY

BY L. V. BLUM.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

...copy 1 year $2 00
... months, ... 1 00
... months, ... 75

...TES OF ADVERTISING.

...es or one inch space, or less, to ... square.

...square, one insertion, $1 00
... subsequent insertion, 50

...advertisements will be charged ... the regular rates.

...Notices charged 50 per cent ...ordinary advertisements.

...deduction made, by special con... large advertisers.

POETRY.

NEVER MIND.

What's the use of always fretting
At the trials we shall find
Ever strewn along our pathway,
Travel on, and never mind.

Travel onward; working, hoping,
Cast no lingering glance behind
At the trials once encountered,
Look ahead and never mind.

What is past is past forever!
Let all the fretting be resigned;
It will never help the matter—
Do your best, and never mind.

And if those who might befriend you,
Whom the ties of nature bind,
Should refuse to do their duty,
Look to Heaven and never mind.

Friendly words are often spoken
When the feelings are unkind;
Take them for their real value,
Pass them on and never mind.

Fate may threaten, clouds may lower,
Enemies may be combined;
If your trust in God is steadfast,
He will help you; never mind.

COVERING THE TRACKS.

BY THOMAS M. CLARKE, D. D. LL. D. BISHOP OF RHODE ISLAND.

It is not very easy for one who walks in miry places to *cover his tracks*. Where men go and what they do, is better known than they suppose. By picking their way carefully, and stepping very cautiously, some persons manage to escape observation for a long time; but sooner or later their sin is found out. Occasionally a transgressor tries to cover his tracks by assuming the show of extraordinary virtue. This, however, requires a degree of watchfulness and skill, and I may add, of depravity, of which few are capable. An ingrained, systematic, *conscious* hypocrite is a rare monster. Nothing vilar is conceivable. The sharpest anathemas that ever fell from the lips of the Saviour, were hurled against those, who *for a pretence*, made long prayers.—*Whited sepulchres!* What a picture this epitaph presents—polished, lustrous marble without; and within, dead men's bones and all uncleanness.

I have had dealings with one or two persons of this class; thank God, only one or two. If such creatures abounded, the world would be uninhabitable.

The following is a true story; I wish it were not. It is possible that the subject of it lives; if he does, I trust that he has long since repented in dust and ashes.

About thirty years ago, a young man presented himself at my door, decently but plainly clad; whose name, slightly altered, I will give as John Slyder. He entered the room with an air of great exhaustion, and after waiting awhile to recover his breath, proceeded to give me his history. It was very brief and simple—he had been left an orphan in early life, and adopted into the family of a Connecticut farmer. Here he had been treated with shameful neglect and harshness; so over-worked and under-fed and exposed to such severities of weather, as to induce pulmonary disease, under the effects of which he now felt himself to be rapidly approaching his tomb. In order that the short remainder of his days might be passed in peace, he had escaped from the scene of his wretchedness, and found his way on foot to the city of Boston, Friendless and penniless he now threw himself upon my Christian sympathy, and begged for aid. He then went on in a strain of beautiful simplicity and fervor to speak of the comfort he had derived during all the long years of loneliness and sorrow, in the blessed support of the Gospel, and all that he desired during the brief space that remained to him on earth was to be able to do something for his Divine Master, when he should rejoice to lay his poor body in the grave and enter upon his eternal rest.

As he said all this in a tone of tremulous emotion, while at intervals a tear found its way down his pale and haggard cheek, I felt that if ever there was a case where the good offices of Christian charity ought to be liberally exercised, it was in behalf of this suffering and saintly youth. I at once assured him, in the name of the church of which I was the Rector, that during the few months or weeks which might be allowed him here, all his temporal wants should be amply provided for. One of the first things to be done was to buy for him a wire respirator; at that time considered a great protection to consumptives against the rawness of the atmosphere. This he usually wore when he called upon me, but I doubt if he often appeared with it in public at other times.

For nearly a year this young man went in and out amongst us, a pattern of godly living; no one in the parish seemed to be more active in every good word and work; if the weather was such as to allow his presence, he was always at church, and as a teacher in the Sunday School, he was considered to be eminent for his faithfulness and devotion; and whenever he came to my study, I felt myself rebuked by his superior goodness, and often wished myself as far removed from all the attractions of the world, as his conversation and demeanor showed him to be.

So it went on until a certain morning, when the door bell rang, and a repulsive, rough looking man was ushered in.

"I understand, sir," he said, "that you pay John Slyder's bills."

"I have done so, in some cases."

"Well, I've got an account against him, and I can't make him settle. I called to see if you would pay it."

"And may I ask who you are?"

"My name is T——, and I keep a dance house down in Ann street."

"What are the items in your bill?"

"Why, there's quite a variety of charges, you may look over the account and see for yourself."

"Do you mean to tell me that John Slyder is a visitor at your establishment?"

"Yes, indeed; he'd be a first rate customer, if he only paid."

I dismissed the man with the remark that I was not accustomed to discharge such accounts as this, out of the church funds, and sat down to meditate.

"Can it be," I thought, "that this young man has been playing a part all this time, and actually obtaining his living by the practice of the vilest hypocrisy?"

It was a terrible shock to be thus undeceived, but there was no resisting the melancholy conclusion. He had not only come to me from week to week, with a lie in his mouth, but he had been guilty of the most awful blasphemy. He had not only

"But on the livery of the court of heaven
To serve the devil in,"

but had earned his livelihood by the display of that livery.

I dreaded the next interview with the young imposter, and rather hoped that he would never cross my threshold again; but in a day or two, he turned up, respirator and all, pale and short-breathed as ever, and took his seat in my study. It was evident that he had no suspicion of my having uncovered his tracks, and so he began to talk in his usual strain, which was now so revolting that I could not allow him to work himself up to any of his higher raptures, but, as soon as possible, interrupted him, with the remark:

"Mr. Slyder, I have found you out."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I have had a call from Mr. T——, who says that he keeps a dance house in Ann street."

"How came he to call upon you?"

"He brought a bill against you, which he wished me to pay."

"That is very strange."

"I consider it so."

"I am very much astonished that he should have presented such a bill to you."

"I should think you would be."

Then followed quite a long pause, during which I waited to hear if he had any explanation to offer; but he remained silent. At last I inquired:

"Have you anything to say?"

He evidently saw his case was desperate, and with an air of cool, impertinent assumption, that cannot be described, without the slightest faltering, replied:

"I have this to say, sir. I trust that the present experience may prove to be of service to you You are not as well acquainted with the ways of the world—you are not as shrewd as a man in your position should be. Let me tell you this for your information, if you should make careful inquiry, you would find a great many cases among your communicants that would surprise and trouble you as much as mine seems to have done."

Thereupon, he rose from his seat; and, before I had time to say a word, bade me good morning, very civilly, retired, and I saw his face no more.

Is there any reader of this narrative, weak enough to suppose that such an instance as this throws any discredit upon genuine and earnest piety. Remember, that, if there were no good money in circulation, there would be no counterfeits, and that even the hypocrite unwittingly testifies to the value of the virtue which he simulates.

A gentleman who is now a judge of the Supreme Court of one of our Western States, not long since told me the following story, which shows how hard it is for a murderer to cover his tracks. I give it as far as my recollection serves me, in his own words:

"Some few years ago while I held the office of District Attorney in the interior of the State of New York, a man came to my office one day and stated that he and his brother were engaged in the business of peddling jewelry, and that they had always been accustomed to meet at certain points on their route, to compare notes and exchange goods. For the first time since they began to travel, his brother had failed to keep his appointment; and, as he could find no trace of him in their customary round, he had reason to fear that he was murdered.

"After gathering all the information from him that I could, I collected a large posse of citizens, and proceeded to make a thorough search of the whole region.

"In the course of two or three days we came to a retired spot far from any human habitation, where the appearances were such as to indicate that the ground had been recently disturbed; and on digging down for a few feet, we found the body of the missing peddler. Raising it to the surface, I observed one or more black bugs crawling about, which I knew to be such as are produced by animal decomposition; but as the dead body before me had not begun to decay, I knew they could not have originated here. There also fell from the pockets and crevices of the man's clothing a little sand, while the soil from which we had taken the body, was of a clayey nature, with no sand mixed with it. I, therefore came at once to the conclusion that this was not the place where the body was originally deposited, and we accordingly renewed our explorations.

"In process of time, we lighted upon a sandy region, just on the outskirts of a little village, where again it was observed that the ground, though slightly frozen, had been not long before dug over. At the depth of a few feet, we came upon the decayed body of a horse, teeming with the same species of bug, that I had before detected, which led me to believe that this was probably the spot where the poor peddler had been first buried. I was confirmed in this suspicion by the fact that in the earth thrown out from the pit, we found a tallow candle, partly consumed.—The presumption now was, that the criminal lived in the adjacent village, and I thought it very likely that the half-burnt candle, of which I took possession, might be the clue to his detection. It was what is known as an old-fashioned dip, not much used in these days, and my first efforts were directed to finding out in what families of the villages, such candles were burned. It was not long before I was able to identify the locality, and I ascertained that the family occupying the house consisted of an aged couple, feeble and bedridden, and three sons. I also learned that the young women of the village had received from these boys presents of jewelry which upon examination were identified as being a part of the murdered man's stock. I next proceeded to search the house and premises where the young men lived, and after tumbling the hay out of the barn, we found, concealed, the pack which had belonged to the peddler. It was very certain, that one or more of these boys had committed the murder, and I submitted each of them to a searching scrutiny in private. The result of this was such as to satisfy me, that, while the two younger had received a portion of the plunder from the elder brother, he alone was responsible for the murder. He was accordingly arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to the gallows. On the morning of his execution, he acknowledged his guilt, adding, with an oath, that he would die game."

It would seem as though this criminal had effectually covered his tracks; but a farthing candle revealed his footsteps and lighted the way to his death.

SCIENTIFIC.

Wonders of Modern Surgery.

The following is a brief summary of an article in a late *Atlantic Monthly* on the recent discoveries and improvements in surgery:

By the local application of a sufficient degree of cold, insensibility can be produced in any desired part so that a man with a most exquisitely painful wound on the arm, or felon on the finger, can now look down, in his perfect senses, upon the knife as it enters his own body and perform the most difficult operation without giving him the least pain. A French surgeon has invented an instrument he calls the "ecrassur," or crusher, to perform operations dangerous in surgery, on account of the loss of blood from the smaller vessels if performed with a knife. It is formed of a fine chain gathered into a loop which incloses the part to be removed and by turning a screw the chain is tightened until the parts are seperated. The blunt chain so turns up and twists the ends of the blood vessels that hemorrhage is prevented.

The eye is now examined by an instrument called the opthalmoscope, by which the depth of the globe of the eye can be readily and fully explored, and through its aid a great deal of what has been written and conjectured about diseases of the eye has been found to be wrong. The intricate passages of the ear, the nose, the whole of the windpipe and passages of the lungs are now carefully explored.

Perhaps one of the best results of modern science has been through what is called "conservative" surgery, the rule of which is to save all that possibly can be saved from the amputation knife. Many of our brave soldiers complain of the reckless haste with which in the late war some surgeons would cut off arms and legs on account of trifling wounds. The complaint was often just. But one of the most distinguished surgeons in the world has lately written; "At King's College it is rare to see an amputation; in nine cases out of ten excision (or the cutting out of the diseased portion of the limb) should be performed in its stead."

A boy at the West was caught under a fallen log, and his leg broken and twisted upon itself with right angles with his thigh, the bones protruding the flesh, and no docter near. He lived, and after weeks of suffering was taken to a hospital. Modern conservative surgery, instead of amputating the limb as the old-fashioned surgery would have done, sawed off the protruding bones, turned the leg back again to its place, and put on an instrument to keep it of equal length with the other, and now the boy stands, runs, and jumps with two sound legs.

A Most Remarkable Series of Accidents—Truth Stranger than Fiction.

Mark Twain relates the following: The facts in the following case came to me by letter from a young lady who lives in the beautiful city of San Jose. She is perfectly unknown to me, and simply signs herself "Aurelia Maria," which may possibly be a fictitious name. But no matter, the poor girl is almost heart-broken by the misfortunes she has undergone, and so confused by the conflicting counsels of misguided friends and insiduous enemies, that she does not know what course to pursue in order to extricate herself from the web of difficulties in which she is almost hopelessly involved. In this dilemma she turns to me for help, and supplicates for my guidance and instruction with a moving eloquence that would touch the heart of a statue. Hear her sad story:

She says that when she was sixteen years old she first met and loved, with all the devotion of a passionate nature, a young man from New Jersey, named Williamson Breckenridge Caruthers, who was only six years her senior. They were engaged, with the free consent of their friends and relatives, and for a time it seemed as if their career was destined to be characterized by an impunity from sorrow beyond the usual lot of humanity. But at last the tide of fortune turned, young Caruthers became infected with the small-pox of the most virulent type, and when he recovered from his illness, his face was pitted like a waffle mould and his comeliness gone forever. Aurelia thought to break off the engagement at first, but pity for her unfortunate lover caused her to postpone the marriage for a season, and give him another trial.

The very day before the wedding was to have taken place, Breckenridge, while absorbed in watching the flight of a balloon, walked into a well and fractured one of his legs, and it had to be taken off above the knee. Again Aurelia was moved to break the engagement, but again love triumphed, and she set the day forward and gave him another chance to reform.

And again, misfortune overtook the unhappy youth. He lost one arm by the premature discharge of a Fourth of July cannon, and within three months got the other pulled out by a carding machine.—Aurelia's heart was almost crushed by these latter calamities. She could not but be deeply grieved to see her lover passing from her by piecemeal, feeling, as she did, that he could not last forever under this disastrous process of reduction, yet knowing of no way to stop its dreadful career, and in her despair she almost regretted, like brokers who hold on and lose, that she had not taken him at first, before he had suffered such an alarming depreciation. Still, her bravery bore up, and she resolved to bear with her friend's unnatural disposition yet a little longer.

Again the wedding day approached, and again disappointment overshadowed it; Caruthers fell ill with the erysipelas and lost the use of one of his eyes entirely.—The friends and relatives of the bride, considering that she had already put up with more than could be reasonably expected of her, now came forward and insisted that the match should be broken off; but after wavering awhile, Aurelia, with that noble and generous spirit which did her credit, said that she had reflected calmly on the matter, and could not discover that Breckenridge was to blame.

So she extended the time once more, and he broke his other leg.

It was a sad day for the poor girl when she saw the surgeons reverently bearing away the sack, whose uses she had learned by previous experience, and her heart told her the bitter truth that some more of her lover had gone. She felt that the field of her affections was growing more and more circumscribed every day, but once more she frowned down her relatives and renewed her betrothal.

Shortly before the time set for the nuptials another disaster occurred. There was but one man scalped by the Owen River Indians last year. That man was Williamson Breckenridge Caruthers, of New Jersy. He was hurrying home with happiness in his heart, when he lost his hair forever, and in that hour of bitterness he almost cursed the mistaken mercy that had spared his head.

At last Aurelia is in serious perplexity as to what she ought to do. She still loves her Breckenridge, she writes, with true womanly feeling—still loves what is left of him—but her parents are bitterly opposed to the match, because he has no property and is disabled from working, and she has not sufficient means to support both comfortably. "Now what shall I do?" she asks with painful and anxious solicitude.

It is a delicate question; it is one which involves the life-long happiness of a woman, and that of nearly two-thirds of a man, and I feel that it would be assuming too great a responsibility to do more than make a mere suggestion in the case. How would it do to build to him? If Aurelia can afford the expense, let her furnish her mutilated lover with wooden arms and wooden legs, and a glass eye and a wig, and give him another show; give him 90 days without grace, and if he does not break his neck in the meantime, marry him and take the chances. It does not seem to me that there is much risk, any way, Aurelia, because if he sticks to his propensity for damaging himself every time he sees a good opportunity, his next experiment is bound to finish him, and then you are all right, you know, married or single.

If married, the wooden legs and such other valuables as he may possess, revert to the widow, and you see you sustain no actual loss save the cherished fragment of a noble but most unfortunate husband, who honestly strived to do right, but whose extraordinary instincts were against him. Try it, Maria. I have thought the matter over carefully and well; it is the only chance I see for you. It would have been a happy conceit on the part of Caruthers if he had started with his neck, and broken that first; but since he has seen fit to choose a different policy and string himself out as long as possible, I do not think we ought to upbraid him for it if he liked it. We must do the best we can under the circumstances, and try not to feel exasperated at him.

TERRIBLE.

[From the Nashville Press and Times, 23d.]

A Regiment of Soldiers, a mile and a half distant, to be killed in four minutes.

Some months ago a mechanical genius, whose name we are not at liberty to disclose, told us he had an idea, which he was endeavoring to "work out," by which a very little army could be made irresistible against any number of enemies. He promised to let us have the benefit of the idea if he found it could be made practicable. Since then he has diligently worked at it every evening, Sundays not excepted, bringing it "out" as he calls it. During those months his abstracted air, his isolation, the constant succession of hopes and fears about the success of his project, which would be visible on his face for days together, led many of his neighbors to suppose that he was more or less crazy.

He brought his long and absorbing labors to a successful termination about four days ago, and had the gratification of testing the utility of his perfected idea, with the most complete evidence of its practicability. The invention consists of a range of guns of 0.76 bore, and about forty inches long, mounted on a carriage of very simple structure, to be hauled by one horse. The width of the carriage between the wheels is six feet. The gun barrels, twelve in number, are ranged apparently parallel to each other upon this carriage. We say apparently, for their line of fire is not strictly parallel, but divergent, so that at three hundred yards distant the twelve bullets sweep a line of about thirty feet.—They are ranged at equal distance from each other, except in the middle where there is a space of ten inches, into which is placed a telescope of considerable power, and a nice arrangement for adjusting the guns in taking aim. This contrivance enables the operator to send a bullet through the bull's eye at sixteen hundred yards nine times out of ten. The tubes themselves are rifled, are double the strength of ordinary rifles, and are made strong at the breech by a band six inches broad and one sixth thick. They are all loaded at the breech. The breech pieces are all connected by a rod, which is attached to a crank, one turn of which opens and shuts all the breech pieces and loads the pieces, for the breech pieces, by this motion, brought in contact with twelve tubes, placed immediately over the breeches, and containing the cartridges, the same turn extricating the cartridge from its tube, and inserting it with precision in its place in the gun. The guns are made ready for firing by a simple and rapid motion as the turning of a crank. They are fired by another slight motion, which drives twelve needles, inserted in the breech for the purpose, into the falminate by which the cartridges are covered. So simple, sure and rapid are these movements that twenty-seven rounds were fired in sixty-three seconds yesterday at the place of trial, out on the Hyde's Ferry pike. The cartridges are four inches in length, and do not entirely explode until the ball is about half way out of the barrel, an effect which is produced by a nice arrangement of the material of which they are composed.—Except the bullet the whole cartidge is combustible, and leaves nothing behind when fired off. The gun will send a ball three miles. The aim is always good at two thousand yards.

At a trial yesterday a line of plank, six inches broad, was raised four feet from the ground and fired at fifteen hundred yards distance, and out of sixty shots, forty-seven went through and six others left marks upon the edges of the plank. The inventor is confident that a regiment of soldiers a mile and a half distant could be all killed by one of these Pollyferi (the name he has given them) in four minutes. In the hands of an intelligent, steady operator at least ninety per cent. of the balls will take effect. The whole affair, when in fighting trim, weighs but five hundred pounds, and is intended to be hauled by one horse and worked by two men, one to drive and the other to operate. The loading and firing apparatus is so arranged that it can be detached in a moment, when the other part of the deadly engine becomes perfectly useless. One of them can be finished off complete, with horse, etc., for $1,000

The inventor, a young working mechanic, is jubilant at the success which attended the first trial of his important production, which cost him so many months of toil and all the means which he had at his command. He goes to Washington in about a week to push his fortune and to revolutionize the art of war.

A DAY OF REST.—The New York *Times* commenting on an article in *The Israelite*, which urges the Jews to transfer their Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week, forcibly says:

"Rest being the great cardinal idea upon which Sunday is based, it is, and should be doubly prized by us over-worked Americans. Already, the nerves and brains of our people are taxed beyond endurance. On every hand we see frightful evidences of this in the increase of paralysis, insanity, attenuation, nerve disease in every form: we see our people, as they get into the harness of life, abandoning all relaxation and amusement, or plunging into it, if at all, in the excitement of wine, gaming, horse-racing, &c., and we see, as a matter of course, men and women, wrecks at forty, or lying fast asleep under creep bed clothes, their work and their lives but half done. Now, whatever views men may have about the proper observance of this divine day, whether they advocate the practices of Catholic Rome or Puritan Boston, all will admit that it ought to be a day of rest. We hold it to be a vital thing, a reviving and renewing of life, that all our people on this one day of seven—even if they do not go inside a church—lay aside the plow and hammer, drop their buying and selling, shave, wash and dress themselves decently, walk about with their families, read their books or newspapers, and thus thoroughly change the drift of their thoughts as well as their occupations. We believe this is a vast benefit, inasmuch as it secures a relaxation of the tension of daily toil and speculation, even if it does nothing more; and we *know* that this rest of one day in seven is a most important fact in securing health to our people.

THE GRAPE MANIA.—We plead guilty to the charge of "vine mania," and in extenuation simply remark that to us a vine, like a beautiful woman, is a "thing of beauty and joy forever." We are not alone in our weakness, for from the most remote period of antiquity the vine has been viewed as the type of plenty and the symbol of happiness. As the dog in the animal kingdom is the friend and companion of man, so may the vine among vegetable productions be said to be his associate and solace; for wherever the Caucasian race finds a home, there also will be found the vine, with its welcome shade and tempting clusters. Like man himself, the vine seems designed for cultivation and improvement; it is culture alone which develops the latent powers and qualities, which, in its wilding habits, are never called forth. Like a weak, dependent thing, we find it in its native wood clinging for support to its fellow denizens of the forest, festooning their trunks and branches with its beautiful foliage, or hanging in long tangled masses from the lofty boughs. It is the capability of improvement by care and culture that calls forth in the true standard of nature a more than usual interest—we say affection—for the vine. From no other of the productions of the vegetable kingdom will his care and attention receive a more grateful and profitable return than from this, his interesting and pliant nurseling. If the cultivation of Flora's gems has an ameliorating influence on the heart of man, removing his thoughts from the cankering cares of the world, the cultivation of the vine is pre-eminently fitted to solace and soothe his wearied spirits.—*N. Y. Horticulturist.*

EFFECTS OF SMOKING ON BOYS.—Dr. Decaisne, in the course of investigations on the influence of tobacco on the circulation, has been struck with the large number of boys, aged from 9 to 15, who smoke, and has been led to inquire into the connection of this habit with the impairment of the general health. He has observed 38 boys, aged from 9 to 15, who smoke more or less. Of these, distinct symptoms were present in 27. In 22 there were various disorders of the circulation—bruit de soufflei in the neck, palpitation, disorders of digestion, slowness of intellect, and a more or less marked taste for strong drinks. In three the pulse was intermittent.

In eight there was found on examination more or less marked diminution of the red corpuscles; in twelve there was rather frequent epistaxis; ten had disturbed sleep; and four had slight ulcerations of the mucuous membrane of the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing from the use of tobacco for some days. In children who were very well nourished, the disorder was, in general, less marked. As to the ages, eight of the boys were from nine to twelve years old; nineteen from twelve to fifteen. The duration of the habit of smoking was, in eleven, from six months to a year, and in sixteen more than two years. The ordinary treatment of anæmia in general produced no effect so long as the smoking was discontinued; but when this was desisted from, health was soon perfectly restored, if there was no organic disease.

British Medical Journal.

How Farmers Save Money.

They take good papers, and read them.

They keep accounts of farm operations.

They do not leave their implements scattered over the farm, exposed to rain, snow or heat.

They repair tools and buildings at the proper time, and do not suffer a subsequent three-fold expenditure of time and money.

They use their money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery that is "cheap."

They see that their fences are well repaired, and their cattle are not found grazing in the meadows or grain-fields, or orchards.

They do not refuse to make experiments in a small way of many new things.

They plant fruit trees well, care for them, and of course get good crops.

They practice economy by giving their stock good shelter during the winter, also good food, taking out all that is unsound, half-rotten or mouldy.

They do not keep tribes of cats and snarling dogs around their premises, who eat more in a month than they are worth in a life-time.

Lastly, they read the advertisements know what is going on, and frequently save money by it.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1869.

We are well aware that the duties of an editor involve grave responsibilities. For, if it be not within his individual power to form public sentiment, it, at least, falls within his province to guide and control it.—In the exercise of his efforts in this particular direction, therefore, he will prove a benefit, or the reverse, to his readers and the community in general.

Hence, the great leading aim of his editorial life must be to strive to know the right, and knowing, dare to pursue and defend it; thus promulgating none other than those doctrines which shall prove of lasting benefit to the community.

In a great crisis like that through which our country has passed, when its political life was, as it were, hanging in the balance, resulting in wide-spread ruin and a greater social revolution than any recorded in the annals of civilization, it is but reasonable that there should be some conflict of ideas, both in reference to our present and the future. We have been and still are living in an era pregnant with great events.

That any other nation, whose people had never been accustomed to self-government, should have passed through an ordeal like that to which we have been subjected, and have evolved comparative order and law out of chaos and disorganization so speedily and without utter ruin, seems almost an impossibility. Wars of gigantic magnitude are recorded in the pages of the world's history; but none within our time, where the principles involved and the overthrow of those principles by the terrible arbitrament of the sword have so greatly affected the body politic, and shattered the frame work of society itself.

In no civilized country, had slavery as a colossal element existed, intertwined as with us amongst our social, commercial and financial interests. The sudden emancipation of this large class of our population without any antecedent provision to fit them for their changed condition, constitutes most assuredly a memorable event. To have them become equal participants in the control of governmental affairs, was quite as great an anomaly.

Superadded to this, moreover, we must take into view the fact that all this happened, not in a time of peace, not when we were at the full tide of national prosperity, but as the sequence of a bloody and destructive war. It came upon us in the midst of confusion and general prostration. States, corporations and individuals were bankrupt; large sections of the country devastated; many, and they the flower of our population, wounded or slain; our labor system uprooted; a general want even of the very necessaries of life; all this was a gloomy picture for contemplation by a people hitherto accustomed to order, to peace and affluence.

With the world as spectators and the South as the theatre of action, the great drama of ruin was acted and closed. Since it has ended a much more cheering spectacle challenges universal admiration. Its evidences are, that we did not intend to remain crushed down by the terrible nature of our situation. With a manhood and resolution seldom equalled and never surpassed, our people grappled with the ills oppressing them and went to work in earnest for their own redemption.

Casting a mere glance around us, we are all satisfied that despite the many adverse influences, the sunshine of peace has warmed and quickened us into new life and activity. The ploughman is tracing his furrow over the battle fields, and the busy hum of industry is resounding instead of the din and clamor of war. Burdened with a heavy load of debt, the country is struggling bravely out of its difficulties. Bidding a truce to what is general and remote, let us turn our attention for a moment to what is of more special interest in our own immediate section. Never before have we beheld more energy manifested, than that displayed by our business men, and the people generally, to burst the shackles of deprivation and want experienced during the war. Every nerve is strained. Everything that commands the cash or an exchange of commodities, is hurried forward to the large markets to an extent hardly dreamt of before. Profitable returns have rewarded the shippers, and the producers have been vastly benefitted.

Now, it certainly is very apparent to us and must be so to every reflecting mind, that sending forward the surplus of everything we can find purchasers for abroad must continue, and be largely increased, if we would truly prosper. We must sell as much or more than we buy beyond our own limits, or else the balance of trade will be against us, and we will remain impoverished for all time to come.

We must push on the column until our exports largely exceed our imports. To effect this desirable result, we must avail ourselves of and still further develop our resources. There are numberless articles, which might be made available for shipment and turned to profitable account.—Let our readers take a solitary instance. The dried fruit which has been forwarded to the Northern markets, has proved a little mine of wealth to both our merchants and the farmer. Let this branch of industry, therefore, be fostered, largely increased and others be added thereto. Our merchants all, and especially our friend Vogler, have travelled successfully on this line. We have full confidence that they can open up others equally remunerative to themselves and the people. With industry, economy and a sagacious use of the gifts which a kind Providence has placed within our reach, we humbly trust that, at no distant day, we will have gained in increased measure our former happiness and prosperity.

We learn that our friend, E. A. Vogler, Esq., has been suffering from severe indisposition. Public spirited and generous, a valuable citizen, we wish him a speedy recovery. Our interest in his behalf is increased from the fact, that his late enterprise, the establishment of his extensive shoe-manufactory in our midst, giving work to a large class of our operatives at remunerative wages, who were not employed on full time before, may have overtasked his powers of physical endurance. Large-hearted and liberal to an extent not usually met with, it is sincerely to be hoped that he may rapidly regain the health and strength necessary to enable him to enjoy with satisfaction the successful result of this new and benefit-conferring experiment.

His labors in other respects should likewise not be forgotten. His untiring devotion to the religious interests of all, and especially of the colored race, so much needed at a time like this, will, we doubt not bring to his mind the consoling promise of scripture, that the benevolence exercised towards the humblest of the human family is proclaimed by the Divine Master as manifested towards himself.

A notice of the freedmen's school house, a neat frame structure pleasantly situated in a grove in a sequestered spot on the south-east side of town, may not be inappropriate. It must satisfy everybody that the important interest of instructing the African race is attended to by our community. We think it of great importance that the freedmen should be educated up to the position which they are expected to occupy. In the present embarrassed condition of the South, we would call upon any Northern friends, should this come under their notice, to be liberal of their appropriations to purposes of education in the South for both races. A republican form of Government cannot be maintained in its purity without convulsion, only when upheld by a virtuous and intelligent people. To confer the benefits of education upon the poor of either or both races, is with us of the South at present, an impossibility. Come over, then ye men of the North, and help us. The colored race has been termed the wards of the nation. Give out of the abundance of your means, and aid us jointly in educational enterprises, which will redound to the benefit of all; will foster law, order, liberty and good government.

[From the Statesville American.]

AN EARTHQUAKE.—On the 15th instant, about 15 minutes after 3 p. m., I was sitting in my room at Wilksboro', with several other gentleman, when we were startled by a rumbling noise, and a terrific shaking of the house. After the building ceased shaking, which continued for several seconds, we went out into the street and heard the noise for more than a minute, which had a sound similar to distant thunder. I had supposed that it was general, but have not been able to ascertain that it was noticed beyond the ranges of mountains which encircle our valley. I is evident that this subterraneous commotion was local. Some of our oldest citizens assert that they do not remember such an occurrance before. Need we be surprised if there should be an eruption from one of our mountain peaks at any time.

A CITIZEN.

Wilksboro', N. C., Dec. 19, 1868.

Fearful Earthquake in Mexico.—Destruction of Life and Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—A letter from Colima, Mexico, gives accounts of a terrible earthquake experienced in that city on the morning of December 21st. For several days previous, the volcano of Colima, thirty miles distant from the city, exhibited symptoms of internal commotion, sending forth steam and smoke, accompanied by rumblings and shakings. On the morning of the 20th gentle shocks were felt, which gradually increased in violence until the walls cracked, and everything breakable in the houses was demolished. The vibrations were from northeast to southwest, and lasted forty seconds. The cathedral and a warehouse, both brick buildings, were cracked from top to bottom. The people, startled from sleep, rushed frantically for the plaza. It is reported that several persons were killed by the falling of the National Hotel.

The shock was felt for a long distance, and in several places the ground opened, trees were uprooted, hills were leveled, water courses were changed, and a general upheaving of the earth took place. At the city of Mansella the cathedral buildings, which had stood the shocks of earthquakes and storms for more than a century, were riven from top to bottom. Even the tiles on the roofs were broken. Some eighteen or twenty persons were crushed by the falling walls of the American Hotel, and three others were buried in the ruins of the warehouse of Wasserman & Co.

The President has appointed Calvin J. Cowles Assayer of the Mint at Charlotte, N. C.

JANUARY.—The name of this, the first month of the year, is thought by some to have been derived from *Janus*, a Roman deity, and by others from a gate. *Janus* was held among the Romans as the highest divinity, god of the sun and the year, and he was thought to preside over the beginning of all things. The months of January and February were inserted in the Roman year by Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome. The old Roman feast of the Kolends of January seems to have been converted in the sixth century into the Christian festival of circumcision.

On our New Year's day, which was the principal festival among the ancient Romans, people took care that all they thought, said and did, was pure and favorable, since every thing was ominious of the occurrences of the entire year. They wore festive garments, abstained from cursing and quarrelling, saluted every one they met with words of a favorable import, gave presents to each other, and endeavored to make the actions of the day an earnest of that which they were to perform during the new year.

Janus was represented with two faces, looking in opposite directions. His temple at Rome was never closed, except in time of universal peace, but this did not once occur until the reign of Augustus, so that the ancient Roman nation were actually at war for a period of 750 years.

The "Beautiful and the Useful,"

are seldom better combined than in the *American Agriculturist*. This Journal is adorned with a great number of the finest illustrations, of a pleasing and instructive character, while its columns are packed full of useful information, prepared by a large force of intelligent, practical, first-class men. No man, woman, or child can peruse it without receiving benefit far beyond its cost. The subscription price is only $1.50 a year, or four copies for $5, which is remarkably cheap, considering the expensive character of the paper, and its real value; but a circulation reaching nearly 200,000 divides the expenses among so many, that the cost to each is very small. The first number of the 28th Annual Volume comes to us in a new and beautifully illustrated cover, and its contents are quite as choice as usual, which is saying a good deal for a journal always good. Those who subscribe now for the new volume will make a valuable investment. The Publishers are ORANGE JUDD, & CO., 245 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—Where is the Farmer that does not admire fine Blooded Stock or take pride in caring for it. Every farmer has now an opportunity of obtaining some choice Cattle, Sheep, Hogs or Poultry *free*, by getting up a club for this JOURNAL. Specimen copies, Show Bills, &c., sent free. Address

N. P. BOYER & CO., Publishers,
Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

We have received from Mr. JAMES VICK, of Rochester, N. Y., a handsomely illustrated Catalogue and Floral Guide for 1869. The book contains over a hundred pages with beautiful pictures of fruit and flowers on each, and in great variety.

This Catalogue and Guide is sent to all who may apply, for ten cents, which as Mr. Vick truly says, cannot be half its cost. We advise all our friends to send for this Catalogue, as, whether they design to purchase seeds or flowers, or whether they do not, it will afford a pleasant and agreeable occupation for many an idle hour. Address James Vick, Rochester, New York.

THE NEW ECLECTIC MAGAZINE commences the fourth volume and second year of its existence. The publishers feel encouraged by its favorable reception and have largely increased their facilities for rendering it attractive and useful. It is devoted to Biography, Travels, Fiction, History, Popular Science, Education, Wit, Humor, &c., thus presenting a varied Table of contents. The January number is a model specimen of typography, and we hope the generous public will sustain the enterprising publishers.

TERMS:—Single subscription. $4,00.
Two copies to one address, 7,00
Five " " " 16,00
Ten " " " 30,00
and each additional copy, 3,00

Specimen numbers sent to any address for 35 cents.

Address

TURNBULL & MURDOCH,
54 Lexington Street, Baltimore.

DEATH OF WM. G. WEBSTER.—William Greenleaf Webster, son of Noah Webster, author of Webster's Dictionary, died at New York on the 1st, at the age of 53 years. Mr. Webster had himself much to do with the famous dictionary of his father and edited subsequent adaptations of that celebrated work. He was a man of scholarly attainments, and of gentle and elegant manners.

There were seven hundred and forty fires in New York last year, the losses being estimated at $4,342,371. The number is less by one hundred and thirty three than the previous year, and the loss less by $1,368,629.

There are fifty-seven thousand places of worship in this country, but not one hundred persons, on an average, are found in each on the Sabbath.

State Legislature.

After the Holiday recess, this body met again on Monday of last week. There was no quorum on first day, and no business transacted on second day; resolutions, &c., were passed upon the death of Richard Short, member from Pitt.

On Wednesday, a message from the Governor transmitting Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to State finances, was received in the House, which will be found in another column, presenting a gloomy state of affairs, financially, requiring additional heavy taxation.

We hope that, in view of the present condition of the State Treasury, with no very bright prospects for the future, the General Assembly will pause and not involve the State any further, at present, under any consideration.

On Thursday it was agreed to investigate the management of the N. C. Railroad, and to examine into the details of the purchase of the site for Penitentiary. Committees were appointed with full power to act in the premises.

On Friday, we notice, in the House, the bill to provide for the exemption of real and personal property against judgments in all cases, came up. Judiciary Committee recommend that the bill did not pass. The report of the committee was concurred in.

Also a bill to prevent the collection of debts contracted for slaves since January 1st, 1863, introduced by Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, and reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee.

After some discussion, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

On Saturday, in Senate, Mr. Graham from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following reports:

Recommending passage of a bill to force executors and administrators to do their duty.

Requesting to be discharged from further consideration of "act concerning the levying of taxes" and recommending that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. Report concurred in and bill referred.

Recommending passage of bill creating a mechanic and laborers' lien.

Requesting to be discharged from further consideration of bill requiring executors to give bonds—the subject matter being embraced in another bill. The requests were concurred in.

Mr. Barrow, from Committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for bill to allow executors and administrators to sell for cash.

Mr. Long presented the petition of certain physicians of Davidson county, requesting the establishment of a lien for physician's services.

In the HOUSE, on motion of Mr. Estes, House bill No. 37, to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, and by the several counties of the State on property polls and incomes, was recommitted to the Finance committee, printed, and made a special order for Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Estes the bill to provide revenue was made a special order for Wednesday next at 1 o'clock, and every day thereafter until disposed of.

CALENDAR.

Bill making an appropriation for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum. Passed third reading—yeas 86, nays 1.

Bill to prohibit the distillation of grain, introduced by Mr. Gunter, and reported adversely, came up. No quorum voted on the motion to concur in the report of the Committee.

On Monday the 11th, in SENATE, Bill to amend an act concerning the government of counties passed third reading.

The resolution inquiring into the management of certain Railroads was postponed till Thursday.

In the House, the bill to modify the stay laws, after debate, was indefinitely postponed, by 62 to 18.

All Railroad bills were postponed to Tuesday, January 19.

Rev. John Black, of the Red River Relief Committee, reports that there are there 484 families, comprising 2,342 persons, who are in absolute want, and must receive assistance or starve. In addition, there are several hundred others who will need assistance before spring. The buffalo hunters are returning empty handed, the fishing is a failure, and of rabbits, usually very plentiful in winter, not one is to be seen. He asks for 4,000 barrels of flour and other supplies to preserve the lives of these unfortunate people.

GOOD NEWS.—The Mobile Register says that within the last thirty days cotton plantation acres have risen three hundred per cent. in value. The present crop will pay the planters all out of debt, and leave them such cash surpluses as they never rejoiced in the old slave times.

MARRIED,

In this place, on the 30th ult., by Rev. G. F. Bahnson, Mr. JOHN FLINT to Miss AMELIA VEST, second daughter of John P. Vest, Esq.

On Tuesday, Dec. 22d, 1868, by Rev. R. H. Griffith at the residence of the bride's father, GEORGE M. DUSKIN, Esq., of Greensboro', Ala., and Miss HATTIE E. GLENN, daughter of Tyre Glenn, Esq., of Yadkin county, N. C.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.—A New York letter says that Chief Justice Chase, in conversation with reference to the effect of the President's amnesty proclamation on Jefferson Davis's case, intimated that the country had probably heard the last of that case, but that if Davis would consult his own self-respect he would spend the rest of his days with his friends in England.

STATE FINANCES AND CREDIT.

On Wednesday last, the Legislature received the following message:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, January 5, 1869.

To the Honorable, the
General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to lay before you a report from the Public Treasurer, showing the present condition of the Public Treasury. I earnestly recommend that the General Assembly immediately adopt the necessary measures to meet the interest on the public debt, and to provide for the current expenses of the State government. I have full confidence in the ability of the Public Treasurer, and I trust that the General Assembly will give to his recommendations and views the consideration to which they are justly entitled.—The credit of the State is of paramount importance. It should be maintained at whatever sacrifice. In no other way can our good name be preserved unturnished; in no other way can we hope to prosecute those works of internal improvement on which it is believed our prosperity in the future materially depends.

I trust that it may be the pleasure of the General Assembly at once to pass a revenue bill which will enable the Treasurer to meet the January interest now due, and also provide for the interest falling due during the present year, as well as for the ordinary expenses of the government. The people of the State must expect, from the condition in which they find themselves, to contribute liberally in taxes to the Public Treasury. I have no doubt, from my knowledge of their character, that they will do this cheerfully and promptly, inasmuch as it is indispensable to maintain the plighted faith of the State, and to render effective such measures as may be adopted to develop our great natural resources.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Treasury Department,
January 5th, 1869.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

I beg leave again respectfully to call your attention to the financial condition of the State.

It is with the deepest pain that I am compelled to report that it was found utterly impossible to raise money to pay the interest on the Public Debt due January 1st, 1869. Every effort was made to borrow the money needed, about $305,000, both in this State and in New York, but without effect. The only power in addition to the general credit of the State given me by the General Assembly under "An Act to authorize the Public Treasury to supply temporary deficiencies in the Treasury," ratified 21st December, A. D 1868, was to pledge the same amount from the taxes first thereafter receivable. The same power was conferred under "An Act to provide for the payment of the interest of the lawful debt of the State," ratified 19th August, 1868. I could not induce capitalists to consider this pledge sufficient, because no tax bill has been passed adequate to the emergency. The Revenue Act now in force is only calculated to produce about $300,000. As of course the State government must be supported requiring more than this amount, it is abundantly evident that the security of taxes to be received under this act is very meagre, and capitalists so believing refused to advance their funds.

It will be remembered that immediately on the opening of the late session of the General Assembly I made a full statement of our finances and I then urged the immediate passage of a Revenue Act which would certainly net an amount sufficient to meet the expenses of the State government and pay the interest on the public debt. I used this language: "It is impossible to restore the credit of the State except by raising the necessary funds by taxation. It is altogether practicable to borrow money in anticipation of taxes to be repaid when the same shall be collected, but it is idle to dream of elevating North Carolina to her once eminent position of financial credit without putting our hands into our pockets and providing for the annual expenses for interest as well as supporting the State government by promptly paying them in cash."

In the above paragraph I averred the practicability of borrowing money in advance of taxes, *provided a sufficient levy should be made.* I also urged the expediency of the prompt passage of such a bill. A few days thereafter, on the 28th day of November, 1868, I reported such a bill and recommended its immediate consideration. This bill, while framed to carry out the provisions of the Constitution requiring the taxation of all real and personal property according to value, also was designed to fairly rate incomes, privileges and licenses, as the Constitution permits. Doubtless the bill has defects, but its prompt consideration with the view of removing such defects, and the passage of that or a similar one, would have enabled me to have avoided the great evil of not paying the January interest.

Finding that it was unlikely that my recommendations would be carried into effect in season, I found it necessary again to communicate with the Assembly. I made a frank statement of the condition of affairs. Owing to causes which all understand, we cannot borrow money at par at the commercial centres without a pledge of collaterals. In my report in November last, I proposed that coupon bonds of the State payable to bearer should be authorized to be kept in the Treasury, and used as collaterals whenever temporary loans should be need. But an assault was afterwards made upon the bonds issued under authority of a law passed in August last for benefit of the Chatham Railroad, on the ground that they were unconstitutional. This assault, although it was probably not so intended by the assailants, produced such a profound distrust of all issues under recent acts, that the Stock Board of New York refused to regard as good deliveries any North Carolina bonds dated since April 1st, 1868. It was too late to prepare and issue new bonds to be used as collaterals, and then take steps to procure a revocation of this resolution of the Stock Board. Th[illegible] an intense anxiety to [illegible] of non-payment of [illegible] to seek for other [illegible] be available.

I was assur[illegible] raised on a ple[illegible] by the [illegible] nies. I [illegible] how such a [illegible] to the State, *pro[illegible]bly intend to pass* [illegible] Nothing is more [illegible] money on collater[illegible] become a favorable [illegible] porary loans in all [illegible] Of course the coll[illegible] be of greater value [illegible] the loan. I was bound [illegible] had passed [illegible] ter the General Assembly had directed me to be [illegible] act in August last, directing me to be [illegible] and to con[illegible] paying interest in October next, [illegible] ne thereafter without interruption, [illegible] to prov[illegible] their *bona fide* intention [illegible] ne[illegible] for [illegible] such directions. And [illegible] the Re[illegible] reported by me, or one calculated [illegible] a like amount, should be passed [illegible] solutely certain that I would [illegible] pay the sums borrowed out of [illegible] from taxes. The bill [illegible] me was carefully guarded to [illegible] to the State. It provided [illegible] might be borrowed from [illegible] cause in the first place [illegible] tured from "time to time," [illegible] ond place, if from any cause [illegible] not be in the Treasury exac[illegible] turing of any loan, sufficie[illegible] either an extension could be [illegible] else a loan effected with other [illegible] a similar pledge. All danger [illegible] averted (supposing alway[illegible] tax bill passed) by the pro[illegible]sion *that no sale of the stocks or bonds pledged should take place before October 1st, 186[illegible] by which time all the taxes are payable.* I ad[illegible]mit that if no revenue act is to be passed [illegible] there is danger under the bill of having the said interests sold, but surely I was not presumptuous in supposing such omission to be impossible.

I mention these considerations in explanation of my recommendation in regard to pledging the Railroad interests of the State, because much sharp criticism of my action has been made. Certainly it was no part of my intention or expectation that the public property should be sacrificed or even endangered. The plan was offered in the last resort as the only means of averting a very great calamity, a still further prostration of the public credit.—This evil has fallen upon us and I hope I may be pardoned for saying that unless it shall be promptly removed, abundant reproach will be heaped upon all responsible for it, and upon many who have labored to prevent it.

I therefore again respectfully but urgently press upon your attention the necessity of prompt action to begin the restoration of the public credit. Already have uncertainty and distrust been engendered in the minds of our creditors.—Longer delay will render it impossible to restore their confidence. I respectfully recommend that a part, perhaps one-half, of the taxes be made payable the 1st of April, a burden which can easily be borne by the people as their crops will then be sold.

In my opinion it will still be necessary to authorize me to pledge as collaterals, a part of the interests owned by the State in Railroad corporations. If it be deemed that the powers granted me in the bill heretofore proposed were too great, let amendments be offered making such restrictions as will, in your view, guard the public interest. It is necessary not only to provide the sum sufficient to pay the January interest, but also that to become due on the 1st of April.

Money is likewise needed to carry on the State government. It becomes my duty to inform the General Assembly that the Treasury is now nearly empty—in fact, with the exception of the sums deposited by delinquent Sheriffs to their credit the Treasury is exhausted. Money is tight in all the financial centres, and I must have powers adequate to the emergency or it will be impossible to provide all necessary funds.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. A. JENKINS,
Public Treasurer.

Mr. Barnett moved that the communication be printed and referred to the committe on Finance.

Mr. Hodnett reminded the House that when the measure proposing to resume the payment of the interest on the public debt was before the House, that he had declared that the people were unable to pay that interest, and that he had begged delay until they could in some measure recuperate. The Treasurer had found it impossible to borrow sufficient funds to meet the required interest, and in view of this fact would the Legislature go on and ruin the people and Government of the State? [A point of order was raised by Mr. Downing that Mr. H. was not speaking to the motion, which was to refer. He was however, allowed to proceed.] In a few days bills involving millions of money would come before the House, and he begged that the House would pause!

Mr. Vest was sorry to hear another poverty speech. Railroads were wanted, and they would be had; money can also be secured. The passage of a revenue bill would be followed by confidence. North Carolina can get $300,000 and more if necessary.

Mr. Downing said that when the Treasury desired authority to pledge certain securities for the payment of a loan, the House refused. Resolutions past and mere pledges made did not meet the case. That officer had no collaterals to offer.

Mr. Ellis said that last spring the Treasurer borrowed $100,000 at 6 per cent., but at present he could not borrow at 8 per cent. without a pledge of all the State stocks and property.

Mr. Downing said that the money market was more stringent now than it was in the Spring. Then money could be secured for 4 per cent., but now the best securities were required to obtain it at 7 per cent. Money was somewhat like cotton. Last year cotton was 10 cents, now it was 23, &c.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1869.

We are well aware that the duties of an editor involve grave responsibilities. For, if it be not within his individual power to form public sentiment, it, at least, falls within his province to guide and control it.—In the exercise of his efforts in this particular direction, therefore, he will prove a benefit, or the reverse, to his readers and the community in general.

Hence, the great leading aim of his editorial life must be to strive to know the right, and knowing, dare to pursue and defend it; thus promulgating none other than those doctrines which shall prove of lasting benefit to the community.

In a great crisis like that through which our country has passed, when its political life was, as it were, hanging in the balance, resulting in wide-spread ruin and a greater social revolution than any recorded in the annals of civilization, it is but reasonable that there should be some conflict of ideas, both in reference to our present and the future. We have been and still are living in an era pregnant with great events.

That any other nation, whose people had never been accustomed to self-government, should have passed through an ordeal like that to which we have been subjected, and have evolved comparative order and law out of chaos and disorganization so speedily and without utter ruin, seems almost an impossibility. Wars of gigantic magnitude are recorded in the pages of the world's history; but none within our time, where the principles involved and the overthrow of those principles by the terrible arbitrament of the sword have so greatly affected the body politic, and shattered the frame work of society itself.

In no civilized country, had slavery as a colossal element existed, intertwined as with us amongst our social, commercial and financial interests. The sudden emancipation of this large class of our population without any antecedent provision to fit them for their changed condition, constitutes most assuredly a memorable event. To have them become equal participants in the control of governmental affairs, was quite as great an anomaly.

Superadded to this, moreover, we must take into view the fact that all this happened, not in a time of peace, not when we were at the full tide of national prosperity, but as the sequence of a bloody and destructive war. It came upon us in the midst of confusion and general prostration. States, corporations and individuals were bankrupt; large sections of the country devastated; many, and they the flower of our population, wounded or slain; our labor system uprooted; a general want even of the very necessaries of life; all this was a gloomy picture for contemplation by a people hitherto accustomed to order, to peace and affluence.

With the world as spectators and the South as the theatre of action, the great drama of ruin was acted and closed. Since it has ended a much more cheering spectacle challenges universal admiration. Its evidences are, that we did not intend to remain crushed down by the terrible nature of our situation. With a manhood and resolution seldom equalled and never surpassed, our people grappled with the ills oppressing them and went to work in earnest for their own redemption.

Casting a mere glance around us, we are all satisfied that despite the many adverse influences, the sunshine of peace has warmed and quickened us into new life and activity. The ploughman is tracing his furrow over the battle fields, and the busy hum of industry is resounding instead of the din and clamor of war. Burdened with a heavy load of debt, the country is struggling bravely out of its difficulties. Bidding a truce to what is general and remote, let us turn our attention for a moment to what is of more special interest in our own immediate section. Never before have we beheld more energy manifested, than that displayed by our business men, and the people generally, to burst the shackles of deprivation and want experienced during the war. Every nerve is strained. Everything that commands the cash or an exchange of commodities, is hurried forward to the large markets to an extent hardly dreamt of before. Profitable returns have rewarded the shippers, and the producers have been vastly benefitted.

Now, it certainly is very apparent to us and must be so to every reflecting mind, that sending forward the surplus of everything we can find purchasers for abroad must continue, and be largely increased, if we would truly prosper. We must sell as much or more than we buy beyond our own limits, or else the balance of trade will be against us, and we will remain impoverished for all time to come.

We must push on the column until our exports largely exceed our imports. To effect this desirable result, we must avail ourselves of and still further develop our resources. There are numberless articles, which might be made available for shipment and turned to profitable account.—Let our readers take a solitary instance. The dried fruit which has been forwarded to the Northern markets, has proved a little mine of wealth to both our merchants and the farmer. Let this branch of industry, therefore, be fostered, largely increased and others be added thereto. Our merchants all, and especially our friend Vogler, have travelled successfully on this line. We have full confidence that they can open up others equally remunerative to themselves and the people. With industry, economy and a sagacious use of the gifts which a kind Providence has placed within our reach, we humbly trust that, at no distant day, we will have gained in increased measure our former happiness and prosperity.

We learn that our friend, E. A. Vogler, Esq., has been suffering from severe indisposition. Public spirited and generous, a valuable citizen, we wish him a speedy recovery. Our interest in his behalf is increased from the fact, that his late enterprise, the establishment of his extensive shoe-manufactory in our midst, giving work to a large class of our operatives at remunerative wages, who were not employed on full time before, may have overtasked his powers of physical endurance. Large-hearted and liberal to an extent not usually met with, it is sincerely to be hoped that he may rapidly regain the health and strength necessary to enable him to enjoy with satisfaction the successful result of this new and benefit-conferring experiment.

His labors in other respects should likewise not be forgotten. His untiring devotion to the religious interests of all, and especially of the colored race, so much needed at a time like this, will, we doubt not bring to his mind the consoling promise of scripture, that the benevolence exercised towards the humblest of the human family is proclaimed by the Divine Master as manifested towards himself.

A notice of the freedmen's school house, a neat frame structure pleasantly situated in a grove in a sequestered spot on the south-east side of town, may not be inappropriate. It must satisfy everybody that the important interest of instructing the African race is attended to by our community. We think it of great importance that the freedmen should be educated up to the position which they are expected to occupy. In the present embarrassed condition of the South, we would call upon any Northern friends, should this come under their notice, to be liberal of their appropriations to purposes of education in the South for both races. A republican form of Government cannot be maintained in its purity without convulsion, only when upheld by a virtuous and intelligent people. To confer the benefits of education upon the poor of either or both races, is with us of the South at present, an impossibility. Come over, then ye men of the North, and help us. The colored race has been termed the wards of the nation. Give out of the abundance of your means, and aid us jointly in educational enterprises, which will redound to the benefit of all; will foster law, order, liberty and good government.

[From the Statesville American.]

AN EARTHQUAKE.—On the 15th instant, about 15 minutes after 3 p. m., I was sitting in my room at Wilksboro', with several other gentleman, when we were startled by a rumbling noise, and a terrific shaking of the house. After the building ceased shaking, which continued for several seconds, we went out into the street and heard the noise for more than a minute, which had a sound similar to distant thunder. I had supposed that it was general, but have not been able to ascertain that it was noticed beyond the ranges of mountains which encircle our valley. It is evident that this subterraneous commotion was local. Some of our oldest citizens assert that they do not remember such an occurrance before. Need we be surprised if there should be an eruption from one of our mountain peaks at any time.

A CITIZEN.

Wilksboro', N. C., Dec. 19, 1868.

Fearful Earthquake in Mexico:—Destruction of Life and Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—A letter from Colima, Mexico, gives accounts of a terrible earthquake experienced in that city on the morning of December 21st. For several days previous, the volcano of Colima, thirty miles distant from the city, exhibited symptoms of internal commotion, sending forth steam and smoke, accompanied by rumblings and shakings. On the morning of the 20th gentle shocks were felt, which gradually increased in violence until the walls cracked, and everything breakable in the houses was demolished. The vibrations were from northeast to southwest, and lasted forty seconds. The cathedral and a warehouse, both brick buildings, were cracked from top to bottom. The people, startled from sleep, rushed frantically for the plaza. It is reported that several persons were killed by the falling of the National Hotel.

The shock was felt for a long distance, and in several places the ground opened, trees were uprooted, hills were leveled, water courses were changed, and a general upheaving of the earth took place. At the city of Mansella the cathedral buildings, which had stood the shocks of earthquakes and storms for more than a century, were riven from top to bottom. Even the tiles on the roofs were broken. Some eighteen or twenty persons were crushed by the falling walls of the American Hotel, and three others were buried in the ruins of the warehouse of Wasserman & Co.

The President has appointed Calvin J. Cowles Assayer of the Mint at Charlotte, N. C.

JANUARY.—The name of this, the first month of the year, is thought by some to have been derived from *Janus*, a Roman deity, and by others from a gate. *Janus* was held among the Romans as the highest divinity, god of the sun and the year, and he was thought to preside over the beginning of all things. The months of January and February were inserted in the Roman year by Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome. The old Roman feast of the Kolends of January seems to have been converted in the sixth century into the Christian festival of circumcision.

On our New Years day, which was the principal festival among the ancient Romans, people took care that all they thought, said and did, was pure and favorable, since every thing was ominious of the occurrences of the entire year. They wore festive garments, abstained from cursing and quarrelling, saluted every one they met with words of a favorable import, gave presents to each other, and endeavored to make the actions of the day an earnest of that which they were to perform during the new year.

Janus was represented with two faces, looking in opposite directions. His temple at Rome was never closed, except in time of universal peace, but this did not once occur until the reign of Augustus, so that the ancient Roman nation were actually at war for a period of 750 years.

The "Beautiful and the Useful,"

are seldom better combined than in the *American Agriculturist*. This Journal is adorned with a great number of the finest illustrations, of a pleasing and instructive character, while its columns are packed full of useful information, prepared by a large force of intelligent, practical, first-class men. No man, woman, or child can peruse it without receiving benefit far beyond its cost. The subscription price is only $1.50 a year, or four copies for $5, which is remarkably cheap, considering the expensive character of the paper, and its real value; but a circulation reaching nearly 200,000 divides the expenses among so many, that the cost to each is very small. The first number of the 28th Annual Volume comes to us in a new and beautifully illustrated cover, and its contents are quite as choice as usual, which is saying a good deal for a journal always good. Those who subscribe now for the new volume will make a valuable investment. The Publishers are ORANGE JUDD, & CO., 345 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—Where is the Farmer that does not admire fine Blooded Stock or take pride in caring for it. Every farmer has now an opportunity of obtaining some choice Cattle, Sheep, Hogs or Poultry *free*, by getting up a club for this JOURNAL. Specimen copies, Show Bills, &c., sent free. Address

N. P. BOYER & CO., Publishers,
Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

We have received from Mr. JAMES VICK, of Rochester, N. Y., a handsomely illustrated Catalogue and Floral Guide for 1869. The book contains over a hundred pages with beautiful pictures of fruit and flowers on each, and in great variety.

This Catalogue and Guide is sent to all who may apply, for ten cents, which as Mr. Vick truly says, cannot be half its cost. We advise all our friends to send for this Catalogue, as, whether they design to purchase seeds or flowers, or whether they do not, it will afford a pleasant and agreeable occupation for many an idle hour. Address James Vick, Rochester, New York.

THE NEW ECLECTIC MAGAZINE commences the fourth volume and second year of its existence. The publishers feel encouraged by its favorable reception and have largely increased their facilities for rendering it attractive and useful. It is devoted to Biography, Travels, Fiction, History, Popular Science, Education, Wit, Humor, &c., thus presenting a varied Table of contents. The January number is a model specimen of typography, and we hope the generous public will sustain the enterprising publishers.

TERMS:—Single subscription. $4,00.
Two copies to one address, 7,00
Five " " " 16,00
Ten " " " 30,00
and each additional copy, 3,00

Specimen numbers sent to any address for 35 cents.

Address

TURNBULL & MURDOCH,
54 Lexington Street, Baltimore.

DEATH OF WM. G. WEBSTER.—William Greenleaf Webster, son of Noah Webster, author of Webster's Dictionary, died at New York on the 1st, at the age of 53 years. Mr. Webster had himself much to do with the famous dictionary of his father and edited subsequent adaptations of that celebrated work. He was a man of scholarly attainments, and of gentle and elegant manners.

There were seven hundred and forty fires in New York last year, the losses being estimated at $4,342,371. The number is less by one hundred and thirty three than the previous year, and the loss less by $1,368,629.

There are fifty-seven thousand places of worship in this country, but not one hundred persons, on an average, are found in each on the Sabbath.

State Legislature.

After the Holiday recess, this body met again on Monday of last week. There was no quorum on first day, and no business transacted on second day; resolutions, &c. were passed upon the death of Richard Short, member from Pitt.

On Wednesday, a message from the Governor transmitting Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to State finances, was received in the House, which will be found in another column, presenting a gloomy state of affairs, financially, requiring additional heavy taxation.

We hope that, in view of the present condition of the State Treasury, with no very bright prospects for the future, the General Assembly will pause and not involve the State any further, at present, under any consideration.

On Thursday it was agreed to investigate the management of the N. C. Railroad, and to examine into the details of the purchase of the site for Penitentiary. Committees were appointed with full power to act in the premises.

On Friday, we notice, in the House, the bill to provide for the exemption of real and personal property against judgments in all cases, came up. Judiciary Committee recommend that the bill did not pass. The report of the committee was concurred in.

Also a bill to prevent the collection of debts contracted for slaves since January 1st, 1863, introduced by Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, and reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee.

After some discussion, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

On Saturday, in Senate, Mr. Graham from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following reports:

Recommending passage of a bill to force executors and administrators to do their duty.

Requesting to be discharged from further consideration of "act concerning the levying of taxes" and recommending that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. Report concurred in and bill referred.

Recommending passage of bill creating a mechanic and laborers' lien.

Requesting to be discharged from further consideration of bill requiring executors to give bonds—the subject matter being embraced in another bill. The requests were concurred in.

Mr. Barrow, from Committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for bill to allow executors and administrators to sell for cash.

Mr. Long presented the petition of certain physicians of Davidson county, requesting the establishment of a lien for physician's services.

In the HOUSE, on motion of Mr. Estes, House bill No. 37, to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, and by the several counties of the State on property polls and incomes, was recommitted to the Finance committee, printed, and made a special order for Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Estes the bill to provide revenue was made a special order for Wednesday next at 1 o'clock, and every day thereafter until disposed of.

CALENDAR.

Bill making an appropriation for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum. Passed third reading—yeas 86, nays 1.

Bill to prohibit the distillation of grain, introduced by Mr. Gunter, and reported adversely, came up. No quorum voted on the motion to concur in the report of the Committee.

On Monday the 11th, in SENATE, Bill to amend an act concerning the government of counties passed third reading.

The resolution inquiring into the management of certain Railroads was postponed till Thursday.

In the House, the bill to modify the stay laws, after debate, was indefinitely postponed, by 62 to 18.

All Railroad bills were postponed to Tuesday, January 19.

Rev. John Black, of the Red River Relief Committee, reports that there are there 484 families, comprising 2,342 persons, who are in absolute want, and must receive assistance or starve. In addition, there are several hundred others who will need assistance before spring. The buffalo hunters are returning empty handed, the fishing is a failure, and of rabbits, usually very plentiful in winter, not one is to be seen. He asks for 4,000 barrels of flour and other supplies to preserve the lives of these unfortunate people.

GOOD NEWS.—The Mobile Register says that within the last thirty days cotton plantation acres have risen three hundred per cent. in value. The present crop will pay the planters all out of debt, and leave them such cash surpluses as they never rejoiced in the old slave times.

MARRIED,

In this place, on the 30th ult., by Rev. G. F. Bahnson, Mr. JOHN FLYNT to Miss AMELIA VEST, second daughter of John P. Vest, Esq.

On Tuesday, Dec. 22d, 1868, by Rev. R. H. Griffith at the residence of the bride's father, GEORGE M. DUSKIN, Esq., of Greensboro', Ala., and Miss HATTIE E. GLENN, daughter of Tyre Glenn, Esq., of Yadkin county, N. C.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.—A New York letter says that Chief Justice Chase, in conversation with reference to the effect of the President's amnesty proclamation on Jefferson Davis's case, intimated that the country had probably heard the last of that case, but that if Davis would consult his own self-respect he would spend the rest of his days with his friends in England.

STATE FINANCES AND CREDIT.

On Wednesday last, the Legislature received the following message:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.
RALEIGH, January 6, 1869.

To the Honorable, the
General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to lay before you a report from the Public Treasurer, showing the present condition of the Public Treasury. I earnestly recommend that the General Assembly immediately adopt the necessary measures to meet the interest on the public debt, and to provide for the current expenses of the State government. I have full confidence in the ability of the Public Treasurer, and I trust that the General Assembly will give to his recommendations and views the consideration to which they are justly entitled.—The credit of the State is of paramount importance. It should be maintained at whatever sacrifice. In no other way can our good name be preserved unturnished; in no other way can we hope to prosecute those works of internal improvement on which it is believed our prosperity in the future materially depends.

I trust that it may be the pleasure of the General Assembly at once to pass a revenue bill which will enable the Treasurer to meet the January interest now due, and also provide for the interest falling due during the present year, as well as for the ordinary expenses of the government. The people of the State must expect, from the condition in which they find themselves, to contribute liberally in taxes to the Public Treasury. I have no doubt, from my knowledge of their character, that they will do this cheerfully and promptly, inasmuch as it is indispensable to maintain the plighted faith of the State, and to render effective such measures as may be adopted to develop our great natural resources.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Treasury Department,
January 5th, 1869.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

I beg leave again respectfully to call your attention to the financial condition of the State.

It is with the deepest pain that I am compelled to report that it was found utterly impossible to raise money to pay the interest on the Public Debt due January 1st, 1869. Every effort was made to borrow the money needed, about $305,000, both in this State and in New York, but without effect. The only power in addition to the general credit of the State given me by the General Assembly under "An Act to authorize the Public Treasury to supply temporary deficiencies in the Treasury," ratified 21st December, A. D 1868, was to pledge the same amount from the taxes first thereafter receivable. The same power was conferred under "An Act to provide for the payment of the interest of the lawful debt of the State," ratified 19th August, 1868. I could not induce capitalists to consider this pledge sufficient, because no tax bill has been passed adequate to the emergency. The Revenue Act now in force is only calculated to produce about $300,000. As of course the State government must be supported requiring more than this amount, it is abundantly evident that the security of taxes to be received under this act is very meagre, and capitalists so believing refused to advance their funds.

It will be remembered that immediately on the opening of the late session of the General Assembly I made a full statement of our finances and I then urged the immediate passage of a Revenue Act which would certainly net an amount sufficient to meet the expenses of the State government and pay the interest on the public debt. I used this language: "It is impossible to restore the credit of the State except by raising the necessary funds by taxation. It is altogether practicable to borrow money in anticipation of taxes to be repaid when the same shall be collected, but it is idle to dream of elevating North Carolina to her once eminent position of financial credit without putting our hands into our pockets and providing for the annual expenses for interest as well as supporting the State government by promptly paying them in cash."

In the above paragraph I averred the practicability of borrowing money in advance of taxes, *provided a sufficient levy should be made.* I also urged the expediency of the prompt passage of such a bill. A few days thereafter, on the 28th day of November, 1868, I reported such a bill and recommended its immediate consideration. This bill, while framed to carry out the provisions of the Constitution requiring the taxation of all real and personal property according to value, also was designed to fairly rate incomes, privileges and licenses, as the Constitution permits. Doubtless the bill has defects, but its prompt consideration with the view of removing such defects, and the passage of that or a similar one, would have enabled me to have avoided the great evil of not paying the January interest.

Finding that it was unlikely that my recommendations would be carried into effect in season, I found it necessary again to communicate with the Assembly. I made a frank statement of the condition of affairs. Owing to causes which all understand, we cannot borrow money at par at the commercial centres without a pledge of collaterals. In my report in November last, I proposed that coupon bonds of the State payable to bearer should be authorized to be kept in the Treasury, and used as collaterals whenever temporary loans should be need. But an assault was afterwards made upon the bonds issued under authority of a law passed in August last for benefit of the Chatham Railroad, on the ground that they were unconstitutional. This assault, although it was probably not so intended by the assailants, produced such a profound distrust of all issues under recent acts, that the Stock Board of New York refused to regard as good deliveries any North Carolina bonds dated since April 1st, 1868. It was too late to prepare and issue new bonds to be used as collaterals, and then take steps to procure a revocation of this resolution of the Stock Board. Th[illegible] an intense anxiety to [illegible] of non-payment of i[illegible] to seek for other [illegible] be available.

I was assur[illegible] raised on a pl[illegible] by th[illegible] nies.

how such a [illegible] to the State, *pro[illegible]bly intend to pass* [illegible] Nothing is more e[illegible] money on collater[illegible] become a favorable [illegible] porary loans in all [illegible] Of course the coll[illegible] be of greater value [illegible] the loan. I was bound [illegible] passed [illegible] ter the General Assembly had [illegible] me to be [illegible] act in August last, directin[illegible] and to co[illegible] paying interest in Octobe[illegible]ption, i[illegible] me thereafter without in[illegible] to prov[illegible] their *bona fide* intenti[illegible] necessary fu[illegible] for [illegible] such directions. And [illegible] the R[illegible] reported by me, or one [illegible] a like amount, should be pass[illegible] solutely certain that I would [illegible] pay the sums borrowed out o[illegible] from taxes. The bill re[illegible] me was carefully guarded [illegible] to the State. It provided [illegible] might be borrowed from [illegible] cause in the first place [illegible] tured from "time to time," [illegible] ond place, if from any cause [illegible] not be in the Treasury exa[illegible] turing of any loan, sufficie[illegible] either an extension could be [illegible] else a loan effected with other[illegible] a similar pledge. All danger [illegible] averted (supposing alway[illegible] tax bill passed) by the pro[illegible]sion *that no sale of the stocks or bonds pledged should take place before October 1st, 1869, by which time all the taxes are payable.* I [illegible]mit that if no revenue act is to be passe[illegible] there is danger under the bill of havi[illegible] the said interests sold, but surely I w[illegible] not presumptuous in supposing such co[illegible]sion to be impossible.

I mention these considerations in explanation of my recommendation in regard to pledging the Railroad interests of the State, because much sharp criticism of my action has been made. Certainly it was no part of my intention or expectation that the public property should be sacrificed or even endangered. The plan was offered in the last resort as the only means of averting a very great calamity, a still further prostration of the public credit—This evil has fallen upon us and I hope I may be pardoned for saying that unless it shall be promptly removed, abundant reproach will be heaped upon all responsible for it, and upon many who have labored to prevent it.

I therefore again respectfully but urgently press upon your attention the necessity of prompt action to begin the restoration of the public credit. Already have uncertainty and distrust been engendered in the minds of our creditors.—Longer delay will render it impossible to restore their confidence. I respectfully recommend that a part, perhaps one-half, of the taxes be made payable the 1st of April, a burden which can easily be borne by the people as their crops will then be sold.

In my opinion it will still be necessary to authorize me to pledge as collaterals, a part of the interests owned by the State in Railroad corporations. If it be deemed that the powers granted me in the bill heretofore proposed were too great, let amendments be offered making such restrictions as will, in your view, guard the public interest. It is necessary not only to provide the sum sufficient to pay the January interest, but also that to become due on the 1st of April.

Money is likewise needed to carry on the State government. It becomes my duty to inform the General Assembly that the Treasury is now nearly empty—in fact, with the exception of the sums deposited by delinquent Sheriffs to their credit the Treasury is exhausted. Money is tight in all the financial centres, and I must have powers adequate to the emergency or it will be impossible to provide all necessary funds.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. A. JENKINS,
Public Treasurer.

Mr. Barnett moved that the communication be printed and referred to the committe on Finance.

Mr. Hodnett reminded the House that when the measure proposing to resume the payment of the interest on the public debt was before the House, that he had declared that the people were unable to pay that interest, and that he had begged delay until they could in some measure recuperate. The Treasurer had found it impossible to borrow sufficient funds to meet the required interest, and in view of this fact would the Legislature go on and ruin the people and Government of the State? [A point of order was raised by Mr. Downing that Mr. H. was not speaking to the motion, which was to refer. He was however, allowed to proceed.] In a few days bills involving millions of money would come before the House, and he begged that the House would pause!

Mr. Vest was sorry to hear another poverty speech. Railroads were wanted, and they would be had; money can also be secured. The passage of a revenue bill would be followed by confidence. North Carolina can get $300,000 and more if necessary.

Mr. Downing said that when the Treasury desired authority to pledge certain securities for the payment of a loan, the House refused. Resolutions past and mere pledges made did not meet the case. That officer had no collaterals to offer.

Mr. Ellis said that last spring the Treasurer borrowed $100,000 at 6 per cent., but at present he could not borrow at 8 per cent. without a pledge of all the State stocks and property.

Mr. Downing said that the money market was more stringent now than it was in the Spring. Then money could be secured for 4 per cent., but now the best securities were required to obtain it at 7 per cent. Money was somewhat like cotton. Last year cotton was 10 cents, now it was 23, &c.

...lessrs.
...hen the
...on Fri-

...ation.
...United
...several
...pardon
...erned
...l au-
...nited
...ally
...the
...y of
...ority of
...been re es-
...territories
...ited States
...l reserva-
...es of said
...deemed neces-
...be wisely and
...ent, and an universal am-
...and pardon for participation in said
...ellion, extended to all who have borne
...part therein, will tend to secure per-
...ce, order and prosperity
...e land, and to renew and ful-
...idence and fraternal feeling
...le people and their respect
...ient to the national govern-
...d by its patriotic founders
...good.

...refore, be it known, that I, An-
...rson, President of the United
...virtue of the power and author-
...vested by the Constitution, and
...e of the sovereign people of the
...es, do hereby proclaim and de-
...ditionally and without reser-
...and to every person who di-
...ation to all
...rectly or indirectly participated in the late
...insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and
...amnesty for the offense of treason against
...the United States, or of adhering to their
...enemies during the late civil war, with
...toration of all rights, privileges and im-
...munities under the Constitution and the
...laws which have been made in pursuance
...thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents by my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the 25th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1868, and of the independence of the United States of America, the 94th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.
W. H. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

The Surratt Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—After strenuous efforts upon the part of the Government to secure another indictment against John H. Surratt, the project seems to be abandoned as hopeless. A number of the old witnesses have been brought before the Grand Jury, but they refused to repeat the testimony given by them upon the former trial. Susan Ann Jackson, colored, who swore that Surratt was in the city on the night of the assassination and that she served him with a supper at his mother's residence, on being brought before the Grand Jury a few days since denied any and all knowledge of Surratt's whereabouts on that evening. The District Attorney is said to have been taken greatly by surprise at the conduct of his witnesses, none of whom are willing to stand up to the testimony given at the last trial.—Thus will the trial end in a miserable failure. It is reported that Surratt has in course of preparation for the press a complete history of his wanderings during his efforts to avoid the government detectives and escape arrest, and that he will divulge every thing he knows bearing in any way upon the parties concerned in the assassination of President Lincoln.

The Uncollected Tax of the late insurrectionary States amounts to nearly 3,000,000, which is a lien upon the real estate upon which it is assessable. Of this the Commissioner says:

"The further postponement of this subject can relieve it of none of its embarrassments, and landholders and purchasers are alike entitled to its early solution.—Unless it is deemed wise, in view of the difficulties suggested, and of the impoverished condition of the South, to abate its uncollected portion altogether, I would recommend the passage of a law allowing its assumption by the several States within a definite period, coupled with a reasonable premium for such assumption, and authorizing and directing the internal revenue officers, in case of non-payment by the State, and upon a new basis of taxation to proceed with the assessment and collection."

BUFFALOES BY THE MILLION.—A gentleman just from the plains informs us that buffaloes are at this time to be found in immense herds. At a distance of two hundred and fifty miles west of the Missouri river, on the Kansas Pacific road, he passed through a herd covering a surface of five hundred square miles, containing probably over a million buffaloes. The number of dead buffaloes lying on the line of the road, shot by passengers as the cars go along, is very great, and our informant says there is enough meat lying there at this time, easy of transportation, to feed all the poor people of America.—*New York Times.*

A RICH MAN.—The Rothschild who died lately in France is found to have left an estate of about four hundred millions of dollars. His family is consequently in easy circumstances. In this country he would have passed for a rich man. All classes of people seem to have mourned his death, and his body was followed to the grave by about five thousand people—chiefly the poor of the neighborhood in which he lived. He is said to have been very charitable, and was universally beloved, which speaks much more in praise of his character than does the enormous wealth he had accumulated.—*New York Times.*

Mass Meeting.

A MASS MEETING will be held in the Court House at Winston, on Tuesday, the [illegible] inst., to take into serious consideration [illegible] W. N. C. Railroad Taxation.

MANY CITIZENS.

The Conviction of Twitchell.

It was stated on Monday that Twitchell, tried in Philadelphia for the murder of his mother-in-law, [illegible] been convicted of murder in the first degree. A letter says:

"At twenty minutes to 9 o'clock Friday night the jury retired. The court room was densely crowded; the prisoner's dock was guarded by a strong police under High Constable Clark. During the absence of the jury the prisoner remained calm and composed in the dock, conversing with his father and a steadfast friend, Mr. John H. McCarty, who has manifested a great friendship toward him during the entire trial. At a quarter past 9 o'clock the jury returned, the clerk called the roll, and they all answered to their names. The jury and prisoner then arose and confronted each other. The Clerk: "Gentlemen of the jury, how do you find the prisoner, guilty or not guilty?" The foreman, in a distinct voice, replied; "Guilty of murder in the first degree." They all answered to the clerk's inquiry, "So stand we all."—The prisoner remained composed, when his friend McCully fell upon his neck with a cry of anguish. The father of the prisoner was also deeply affected, and the prisoner endeavored to console them.—The scene was very affecting, and created a profound sensation.

PROFITS OF THE RICE CROP IN LOUISIANA.—A friend just down from St. James parish assures us that a rich planter in that region, having planted all the cane he could obtain this year, found one hundred and six acres unused. On these he determined to sow rice for the use of his family and his farm hands, as well as for sale, if he should succeed in the attempt. His rice crop filled fourteen hundred barrels, the greater number of which he disposed of on the plantation at $21 a barrel, and the entire cost of plowing, sowing and preparing the grain for market was $4,000.—If he had sold all the barrels, which he could easily have done, at $21, his clear profit would have been $25,400.—*N. O. Crescent.*

The first strawberries of the season made their appearance in the New Orleans market last week, selling at $3 the basket. The citizens console themselves with the reflection that the fruit will soon become plentiful and cheap.

The census of 1867 shows the negro population of the country to be 4,633,391, of which number 3,884,532 are in the Southern States. The increase of white population is five times greater than that of the negroes.

The Masons claim 1,250,000 members; 300,000 in Great Britain, 600,000 on the continent, 300,000 in the United States and 50,000 in the rest of the world. The order in England receives 2,000 or 3,000 every year, and is everywhere increasing.

CAPTIONS

Of Laws and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of the State, at its present session,

On the 25th of December we copied from the *Standard*, the Captions and Resolutions of the Legislature now in session up to that time.

The following are additional.

12 An act to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington.

13 An act to amend the charter of the city of Newbern.

14 An act in favor of the builders of certain public mills. [Confers on County Commissioners all powers conferred on County Courts by Chapter 7 of the Revised Code.]

15 An act to authorize the Public Treasurer to supply deficiencies in the Treasury. [Authorizes the Treasurer to borrow such sums as are necessary to meet the interest on the public debt due January 1st, 1869, at a rate of interest not to exceed 8 per cent, and pledge the first monies collected from taxation for re-imbursement of said accounts.]

16 An act for holding special terms of the Superior Court of Craven county. (Authorizes and requires a special term of Craven Superior Court on the 3d Monday in January next by the Judge of the 3d Judicial District for the trial of criminal cases.]

17 An act in relation to municipal elections. [Requires the Commissioners of the several incorporated towns of the State to appoint three persons to hold municipal elections for Mayor and Commissioners, and requires said Judges to make duplicate returns of such elections—one to the Register of Deeds of the county, and the other to the Secretary of the town.]

18 An act to incorporate Silver Hill Railroad Company. [Creates certain parties a body corporate for the purpose of constructing a railroad to be operated by steam, horse or other power, from Silver Hill Davidson County to the nearest practicable point on the N. C. Railroad.]

19 An act to incorporate the Contentnea Manufacturing Company. [Creates certain parties a body corporate in Pitt and Green Counties for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, wood ware, breadstuffs, cotton and woolen fabrics.]

20 An act to incorporate the Salem Fire Company.

21 A joint resolution in relation to banks. [Appoints a joint committee of the Legislature for the investigation of the condition of the Literary Fund and the Sinking funds of all banks of the State which have suspended operation, in which the State, or any State institutions is interested as stockholders or otherwise.—Authorizes the employment of clerical aid, counsels or experts, administer oaths, send for persons or papers, and to proceed to such places in the State as the necessity of the investigation may require, and to institute such examination of books, papers and premises as they may deem necessary.]

22 Resolution in favor of J. W. Fisher. [Release him from the payment of fine for failing to send State Auditor abstract of taxables in time required by law.]

23 Resolution concerning sheriff of Carteret county. [Authorizing former sheriff to collect arrearages of taxes for 1866-'67.]

24 Resolution in regard to the co-operation of the State of North Carolina and the state of Tennessee in certain enterprises. [Suggests and invites a committee of the Legislature of Tennessee to visit Raleigh and confer with a committee of the Legislature of North Carolina in reference to the various railroad enterprises in which the two States are concerned.]

25 Resolution in favor of J. C. Gollick. [Relieves him as Clerk of the County Court of Henderson from the penalty of amercement for failing to make returns of unlisted taxes for the year 1868 within the time required by law.]

Advice to the People of the South.

The Hon. William W. Boyce of South Carolina prefaces a letter to the Southerners with the remark that the election of Gen. Grant is a protest against political assassinations in the South, and adds that President Grant will undoubtedly, if necessary, employ the whole military power to establish equal rights throughout the United States. Mr. Boyce next recommends a policy for the South as follows:

First. You ought to regulate the relations between the whites and the blacks, so as to have as much harmony and good feeling as possible between them. To this end nothing is so efficacious as kindness to the blacks.

Second. You ought to have perfect tolerance of political opinion. Let every one, white and black, vote as he pleases, and trust to your tact and natural influence for a just share of political power.

Third. You ought to extend a cordial and kind welcome to the Nothern people to settle among you, without regard to their political opinions. Once you did this, the troubles of the future would be largely overcome, and your material progress would be wonderful. See what immigration is doing for the Northwest, in spite of its austere climate. Think what immigration would do for the genial South.

Fourth. You ought to seek to conciliate the federal government. Remember the Scripture:—"Agree with thine adversary quickly." The federal government for the present, and for years to come, means the republican party. Do not wage a frantic war against this party.—Remember that the democratic party is not strong enough now to be of any service to you. Be calm and conciliatory, and wait the course of events. It would be fortunate if you were in that independant condition that both parties North would bid for your support.

Fifth. General Grant will, I think, earnestly desire to make his administration national, and restore real peace and harmony to the late belligerent sections. A moderate, conservative course on the part of the South will facilitate his policy in this direction.

Sixth. In conclusion, the thing you want is peace. To get peace, you must procure it by peaceful means. Let the republicans and democrats north wage a bitter war against each other if they choose; your condition calls for more reserve.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Jan. 15, 1869.

Bacon, 20 to 22 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 16 cts, by the bale, 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, new, 00 and 75 cts
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 5 to 8 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 15 to 20
" *Peaches*, unp'd halves, 10 to 12
" " " quarters 6 to 8
" *Blackberries*, 12 to 15
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 25 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal,
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 35 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel 75.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 16½ cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 10½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 40 per Sack. Am. 3 20
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 63lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 46

FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

Wm. & Ed. Peterson

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they are still engaged in the CABINET BUSINESS at their old stand next to Fries' Steam Saw Mill, on Shallow Ford Street, where they constantly keep on hand a variety of FURNITURE, such as is commonly called for in this market, and which they will sell on reasonable terms.

A lot of ready made COFFINS they still continue to keep on hand, made of Cherry, Birch, Walnut and Poplar, to suit all, and which they warrant will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after six months.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1869.

NEW GOODS!

AND WITH THEM

"GOOD NEWS."

—:o:—

GREAT TRIUMPH OVER PRICES!

The undersigned are now receiving and offer for sale a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Calicoes, De Lanes, (common and all Wool)
Alpaca Lustres, Mohair Goods,
Merinos, (English and French)
Casimeres, Ginghams,
Bereges, Tickings,
Flannels, (Plain and Twiled)
Linseys, Denims,
Shirtings, (Bleached and Brown)
Stripes, Drills,
Checks, Osnaburgs,
Cotton Flannels, Corset Jeans,
Cambrics, &c., &c.

An extra lot of

Balmoral Skirts and Shawls.

In addition to our large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

we have a corresponding stock of

NOTIONS,

Groceries, Hardware, Drugs,
Boots, Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Crockeryware,
Iron, Nails,
Leather, Salt,

Molasses, Coal Oil,

WINDOW GLASS,

Harrison's Superior White Lead,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

In fact, we keep all articles for which there is a General Domand in this market.

Constantly on hand a quantity of our

Good 25 cent

COFFEE,

which at that price has never been equaled in this section.

☞ Fries' Cotton Yarns and Woolen Goods in Abundance. ☜

These Goods have been recently purchased by one of the Firm from the most reliable Houses of the Northern Cities—

Entirely for Cash,

with great care as to the wants of the people, and, as we hope and believe, with some success in regard to their tastes.

Being fully aware that

"Good Goods at Low Prices"

Is the most significant maxim with the people, and that their patronage will invariably follow the establishment of this maxim, our leading announcement is not made merely in a spirit of bragadocio, but with the assurance of being able to sustain it.

Our motto shall be to

"Gain Great Sales by Small Gains."

All we ask is a trial, and we will endeavor to convince you that our actions speak louder than words.

We invite

All to Come and Examine our Stock,

feeling satisfied that it will induce you to purchase, as we do not intend to be outdone either in

Quality or Price.

We have been the recipients of a liberal patronage in the past, and while thankful, hope for an increase of the same in the future.

PATTERSON & CO.,
At Fries' Old Stand,
NOV. 17—7 *Salem, N. C.*

A Lot of "Goods Boxes"

FOR SALE AT BLUM'S

SPLENDID NEW GIFT BOOK.

THE BIRD.

BY Jules Michelet, author of "History of France," etc.

This beautiful volume is illustrated by two hundred and ten exquisite engravings, by Giacomelli, Dore's colaborateur on his celebrated Bible.

PRICE—Muslin, extra bevelled $6,00

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Saturday Review.

"The French—as in other things, so in science—have a knack which we have not.—Since Buffon's days they have contrived to write scientific books in a poetical fashion, and with a certain bonquet, as it were, of sentiment, and a kind of glitter and sparkle which is far from us. We feel this in looking at Michelet's 'THE BIRD,' which is graceful and airy in style, and is illustrated in quite the same spirit."

The Art Journal.

"It is a charming book to read, and a most valuable volume to think over..... It was a wise, and we cannot doubt it will be profitable duty to publish it here, where it must take a place second only to that it occupies in the language in which it was written. The engravings on wood are of a very masterly character, they are all first-class, admirably drawn, and exquisitely engraved; they may be classed, indeed, with the best productions of the art that have been produced in our age."

For sale at the Bookstore.

THE GALAXY
FOR 1869.

THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS EVER OFFERED BY ANY AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

1st.

The Great Fifty Thousand Dollar Serial; by

CHARLES READE,

Author of "Foul Play," "Griffith Gaunt," etc., will be commenced in the March number. Charles Reade now stands at the head of English writers of fiction.

2d.

A series of articles on

AMERICANISMS,

By RICHARD GRANT WHITE, author of "Words and their Uses," which have attracted such universal attention.

3d.

SUSAN FIELDING.

The new Story by Mrs. EDWARDS, author of "Archie Lovell" and "Stephen Lawrence, Yeoman," be commenced in the January number. Mrs. Edwards is probably the most brilliant living female novelist.

4th.

A series of critical papers, by an acute literary critic on LIVING AMERICAN AUTHORS.

5th.

Dr. W. A. HAMMOND, one of the greatest of living authorities on diseases of the mind and nervous system, will continue his articles on the nerves, and collateral subjects.

6th.

Mr. EUGENE BENSON, the brilliant essayist, will commence, in the January number, a series of character-studies of several of the leading journalists of New York.

7th.

A series of exceedingly valuable articles, on Food and its Adulteration, will be prepared under the most competent authority,

8th.

A series of popular Scientific articles, embodying the results of the latest investigations, will be written for THE GALAXY, by writers thoroughly competent in their different specialities,

9th.

In the department of Literature and Art, in THE GALAXY, reviews and criticisms will be published by the most competent critics—RICHARD GRANT WHITE, S. S. CONANT, EUGENE BENSON, and others.

10th.

The illustrations of THE GALAXY will be designed by the best American Artists, W. J. HENNESSY, WINSLOW HOMER, SOL. EYTINGE, and others.

The January number of THE GALAXY will contain articles by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Miss EDNA DEAN PROCTOR and A. OAKEY HALL.

We will secure for THE GALAXY the best literary and artistic talent, at whatever pecuniary cost.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR THE GALAXY, in all parts of the country.

The price of THE GALAXY is $4 per year; 35 cts. per number. *Now is the time* to subscribe.

Address,
SHELDON & COMPANY,
498 AND 500 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1869.

THE first edition of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS and GUIDE IN THE FLOWER GARDEN is now published. It makes a work of over 100 pages, beautifully illustrated, with about 150 FINE WOOD ENGRAVINGS OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES, and an

ELEGANT COLORED PLATE,

A BOQUET OF FLOWERS.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the culture of

FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

ALBUMS!

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, DIARIES, and a variety of NOTIONS, &c., &c., At the BOOK STORE.

BASKETS!

A HANDSOME LOT OF PLAIN AND FANCY WILLOW BASKETS, CHEAP — AT THE BOOK STORE

Capital New Books.

"Brick" Pomeroy.

Two remarkable books just published by the great editor of *The La Crosse Democrat*.—The first, entitled **SENSE**, is a quiet home book, thoughtful and genial—the second, entitled **NONSENSE**, is a rich, comic book, full of stories and scrapes of the most laughable character. Both books are beautifully illustrated, and are having an immense sale wherever "Brick" Pomeroy and his wonderful paper is known, Price, $1,50.

For sale at the Bookstore.

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

St. Elmo.

ONE of the best and most successful novels ever published. By Miss Augusta J. Evans. Price $2.00. Also new editions of this popular author's other novels, *Beulah*—*Macaria*. Price $1.75.

For sale at the Bookstore.

The Art of Conversation,

WITH directions for Self-Culture, Teaching the art of conversing with ease and propriety, and setting forth the literary knowledge requisite to appear to advantage in good society. A book of real merit and intrinsic worth. Price $1.50.

For sale at the Bookstore.

The White Guantlet,

ANOTHER dashing, brilliant, exciting, new illustrated novel of love and adventure, by Captain Mayne Reid, author of those other splendid books—Scalp Hunters—Rifle Rangers—Tiger Hunter—Osceola—War Trail—Hunter's Feast—White Chief—Quadroon—Wild Huntress—Wood Rangers—Wild Life—Maroon—Headless Horseman, etc. Price $1.75.

For sale at the Bookstore.

SCHOOL BOOKS
AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE,

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS,

Readers—The New Elementary Readers, N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.

Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary Cornel's

Grammars—Smith's Bullions and Murray's English Grammar.

Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.

Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos'-Davenport's and Tytler's Universal,

Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridg, ed & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.

Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.

Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.

Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.

Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry,

SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace,

DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.

COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trays, Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!—Black, Red and Blue.

David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands,
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads.

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.

***Docket Paper*, for Clerks of Courts.**

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c,

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,

Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES!

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes,
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.

American Tales.
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels,
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Munro's Ten cent Novels,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

NEW GOODS
At the Book Store.

WE would respectfully invite attention to our stock of new

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES
AND
NOTIONS, L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Jan. 1869.

HUMOROUS.

A Western exchange gives vent to its poetical phrensy in the following beautiful strain:

"I wud not dy in Ortum,
With peaches fit for eatin',
When the wavy korn is gettin' wripe,
And the candidates are treatin'.

When sassidge meat is phryin',
& hickory nuts is thick,
Ow! who wud think of dyin'
Or even gettin' sick!"

Teacher—"If a man gave you a hundred dollars to keep for him, and died, what would you do? Would you pray for him?" Candid pupil—"No sir: but I would pray for another like him."

A Quaker once hearing a person tell how much he felt for another who was in distress, and needed assistance, dryly asked him: "Friend, hast thou felt it in thy pocket for him?"

At a town meeting it was recently voted "that all persons in town, owning dogs, shall be muzzled."

A good domestic toast—"May your coffee and the slanders against you be ever alike—without grounds."

A wag seeing a lady at a party with a very low-necked dress and bare arms, expressed his admiration by saying she outstripped the whole party.

A young gentleman, five years of age, was approached with childish endearment by an infant of eighteen months—"Don't you see," said the mother, "that the baby wants to kiss you."

"Yes," replied young maturity, indignantly, "that is because it takes me for its papa."

Good for Hogs.—Dr. Johnson was one day dining at the house of a lady, when she asked him if he did not think her pudding good. 'Yes,' growled the great moralist, 'it's very good for hogs.' 'Shall I help you to another plateful, then?' asked the polite hostess.

Taking it Coolly.—Old Squire Hopkins was a perfect picture of meekness and simplicity, and his stuttering seemed the effect of bashfulness rather than an inherent physical defect. One day a neighbor came to buy a yoke of oxen of him. The price was named and the animals made a satisfactory appearance.

"Are they breachy?" asked the buyer.

"I-I-never t-t-troubled me," was the reply.

The other paid the price and took the yoke. In a day or two he came back in a towering passion.

"Confound these critters, 'Squire—there ain't no fence that will keep 'em. They will break through a stone wall or jump over the moon. What the dickens made you tell me they wasn't breachy?"

"I-I didn't say n-n-no s-uch thing."

"Yes you did; you said they never troubled you."

"Oh, well, neighbor," said the Squire, "I d-dont let such a th-thing as that e'er t t-trouble me."

The buyer sloped.

A preacher, discoursing about Daniel in the lion's den, said: "An' thar he sot, all night long, looking at the show for nothin,' and it didn't cost him a cent."

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER**, a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 25-

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE in Post Office Building, the

CORN-STARCH.
REFINED SAPONFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immaculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store, SALEM..... N. C.

"GET THE BEST"

WEBSTER UNABRIDGED PICTORIAL EDITION!

A few copies for sale at..... BLUM'S.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c., to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

Humorous Books,

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

For sale at BLUM'S.

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building,

SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS

&c., &c., &c.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Gray's Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufactures of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order,

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35-tf

SALT! SALT! SALT!

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

NOW LANDING, Ex Brig BENIE HOWARD,

DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL.

3,000

Sacks Liverpool Salt,

LARGE, FULL, CLEAN sacks, weighing 215 to 220 lbs., for sale from wharf in lots to suit, at lowest market prices, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

ALSO

1,500 Sacks AMERICAN SALT in LIVERPOOL Sacks.
1,000 " AMERICAN SALT in BURLAP Sacks,

Afloat and in Store,

For sale at lowest market prices, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
nov13-2w Wilmington, N. C.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED

This "oldest and best of the Literary Weeklies," has been recently ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED. It is weekly embellished with Engravings—and its NOVELETS, STORIES, SKETCHES, &c., are not surpassed.

It has just commenced two splendid Novelets—"THE QUEEN OF THE SAVANNAH," by Gustave Aimard; and "ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON," a Novel of Society, by Elizabeth Prescott, the author of "How a Woman Had Her Way," &c.

New Novelets will continually succeed each other. Among those already on hand, or in progress, are, "THE MYSTERY OF THE REEFS," a powerful story by Mrs. Hosmer; and "CUT ADRIFT, or, THE TIDE OF FATE," by Amanda M. Douglas.

THE POST also gives the *Gems of the English Magazines.*

A copy of the Large and *Beautiful Premium Steel Engraving*—"*The Song of Home at Sea*"—*engraved expressly for our readers, at a cost for the engraving alone of nearly* $1000—will be sent (post-paid) to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending on a club! This is a truly beautiful engraving!

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—MARK!—New Subscribers for 1869 will have their subscriptions dated back to the paper of September 19th, until the large edition of that date is exhausted. In that paper we commenced two Novelets—"*The Queen of the Savannah*," and "*St. George and the Dragon.*" This will be *fifteen papers* in addition to the regular weekly numbers for 1869—or nearly *sixteen* months in all! When our extra edition is exhausted, the names of all new subscribers for 1869 will be entered on our list the very week they are received. *Of course those who send in their names the earliest will get the greatest number of extra papers.*

Owing to the unusually liberal character of this offer, we shall be compelled to adhere strictly to its terms.

TERMS.

1 copy, (and the large Premium Engraving,)		$2.50
4 copies		8.00
5 "	(and one *gratis*)	8.00
8 "	(and one *gratis*)	12.00

One copy each of POST and LADY'S FRIEND, and *Premium Engraving* 4.00

The getter-up of a club will always receive a copy of the *Premium Engraving.* Members of a club wishing the Premium Engraving, must remit *One Dollar extra.*

☞ Specimen copies sent *gratis.*

Address, T. PETERSON & CO.,
319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS DREAMK

VERMICELLI & MACARONI

AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26-

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale, a portion of my **BRUSHY FORK PLANTATION,** with improvements thereon, consisting of good DWELLING, BARN, STABLES, and all necessary OUTHOUSES.

The tract contains about **150 ACRES,** embracing cleared and woodsland, good Orchard &c.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 7, 1868.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
SICKLES' FREEMASON'S MONITOR.
LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP.
CHEAP ENVELOPES.
CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER.
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER,
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
FANCY PAPER &c. FOR BOXES,

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book.	Price $2 75.
Chemistry of the Farm and Sea.	Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates,	$1 50.
Diary of a Refugee,	$2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.)	$4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each,	$1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character	$5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor,	$1 00.
Life of Christ,	$1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family,	$2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea,	do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan,	do
Early Dawn,	do
Drayton's and Devanant's,	do
Prayers of the Ages,	$3 00.
Jargal,	$2 00.
Four Oaks,	$2 00
St Elmo,	$2 25
Arabian Knights,	$2 25.
Gulliver's Travels,	$1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson,	$2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Oct 30, 1868.

SALEM ALMANACS.

BLUM'S
Farmers' and Planters'
ALMANAC
FOR 1869.

For Sale at the BOOK STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRICE REDUCED.—ORDERS SOLICITED.

Oct. 1868. L. V. BLUM.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER

IS now publishing a **NEW SERIAL STORY,** to run through a large part of the next volume, entitled

"Mr. Browning's Parish."

All new Subscribers will get the Story Complete.

We send GROVER & BAKER'S $55 Sewing Machine for **18** New Subscribers.

In order to introduce the OBSERVER to new readers and new circles of influence, we make the following liberal offers for

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

We will send the OBSERVER for one year to

2 subscribers,	*one or both being new,*	for	$4 00
3 "	*two or all* "	for	$8 00
4 "	*three or all* "	for	$10 00

Or, to any person sending us *five* or more *new* subscribers, we will allow one dollar commission on each.

☞ Send *by check, draft or Post-office order.*

Sample Copies and Circulars sent free.

Terms, $3.50 a year, in advance.

SIDNEY E. MORE, Jr., & Co.,
37 Park Row, New York.

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postage rates, we extract and prepare the following from the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Executive Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers;

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)	30 "
Six times per week, per quarter,	15 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	10 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	5 "
For Weekly, "	

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,
SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

The only Ladies' Book in America.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

For 1869.

THE

CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST!

The friend of woman, the arbiter of fashion, the encourager and publisher of the best literature of the day, the patterns from which all others copy.

THE BEST WRITERS

In the literary world will contribute to the pages of the Lady's Book during the year 1869.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

Will contribute a story every month. Our former efficient corps of writers has also been retained.

The O. FOGY papers will be continued.

Beautiful Steel Plates.

Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year, superior (we challenge comparison) to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

OUR FASHION PLATES.

The original double fashion plates will be continued.

MODEL COTTAGES.—The only magazine in this country that gives these designs is the Lady's Book.

DRAWING LESSONS.—In this we are also alone.

ORIGINAL MUSIC.—Godey's is the only magazine in which music prepared expressly for it appears.

We have also a Children's, a Horticultural, and a Health department.

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS

upon every subject, for the Boudoir, Nursery Kitchen, House, and Laundry.

TINTED ENGRAVINGS.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but ourselves. They give great satisfaction.

LADIES' FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT.—Some of the designs in this department are printed in colors, in a style unequaled.

TERMS FOR 1869.

One copy, one year	$ 3 00
Two copies, one year	5 00
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies	2750

Godey's Lady's Book an 'Arthur's Homeo Magazine will be sent ondar one y receiwt of $4 00

Godey's Lady's Book and Once a Month will be sent one year on receipt of $4 00.

Godey's Lady's Book and the Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, and Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $5 00.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, Once a Month, and The Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $6 50.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs, and additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for every subscription to the Lady's Book, and 12 cents for either of the other magazines, to pay the American postage.

"HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting by Mail, a Post-office Order or a Draft, on Philadelphia or New York, payable to the order of L. A. Godey, is preferable to bank notes, as, should the Letter or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be replaced without loss to the sender. If a Draft or a Post-office Order cannot be procured, send United States or National Bank notes.

Address L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Devoted to

LA[illegible]

POLITICAL, MORAL, SCIENTIFIC AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL, DOMESTIC, AND FOREIGN

The PRESS will also contain choice miscellaneous reading, for all ages and tastes. Carefully and instructive Tales and Sketches frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper.

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet to the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having preperreg ard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE

Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction to our line of business.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.

L. V. BLUM

Salem, N. C.

SALT AND MOLASSES

E. A. VOGLER

Salem, N. C., Sept. 15, 1867.